

BUL'BA, T.G.

Removal of scabs in rail welding. Put' i put.khoz. no.7:39
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Nachal'nik rel'sosvarochnogo poyezda, st. Golta, Odesskoy
dorogi.

(Railroads--Rails--Welding)

BUL'BA, T.G., inzh.

Preventing rail joint defects. Put' i put.khoz. 6 no.12:12-13
'62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nachal'nik rel'sosvarochnogo predpriyatiya No.13, stantsiya
Golta, Odesskoy dorogi.

(Railroads--Rails--Defects)

SHAROV, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; KUZNETSOVA, V.N., inzh.;
KUCHUK-YATSENKO, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOROB'YEV, A.A.,
inzh.; BUL'BA, T.G., inzh.; DOTSENKO, V.Ye., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; DOTSENKO, V.Ye., retsenzent; SHIYANOV,
I.A., inzh., retsenzent; BERESTOVOY, Ye.I., inzh., red.;
KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Equipment for rail welding] Oborudovanie dlia svarki rel'sov.
[By] I.F.Sharov i dr. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 266 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

001'32, T.G.

Using the K-155 and K-255 machines for welding rails at erect-
skeleton assembly points. Avtom. svar. 18 no.5:49-50. Ny '65.
(MIRA 18-6)

BUL'BA, T.G.

Practicing a complete overhauling of rails. Put' i put. khoz. 9
no.9:25 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nachal'nik rel'sosvrazhnoy poyezda, stantsiya Golta, Odessko-
Kishinevskoy dorogi.

BUL'BA, Ye.L., metodist

Ukrainian miners. Inform. biul. VDNKH no.7:14 J1 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Pavil'on "Ukrainskaya SSR" na Vystavke dostizheniy
narodnogo khozyaystva.

Ref. 1
BUL'BA, V. S.; KOLOSOV, A. A.

"DEN-1" lamp appliance for diathermocoagulation in neuro-
and general surgery. Khirurgia, Moskva no.7:76-80 July 1951.
(CML 21:1)

1. Engineers. 2. Of the Department of Electromedical
Apparatuses(Head -- Engineer V. S. Bul'ba), Scientific-
Research Institute of Instruments and Equipment (Director
I. A. Antonov).

BUL'BA, V.S.; ABRIKOSOV, I.A.

Possibilities of development of medical industry in the field of
electrical medical apparatus. Med. promyshl. SSSR No.1:11-14 Jan-
Feb 52. (CIML 21:4)

1. All Union Scientific-Research Institute for Medical Instruments and
Equipment.

BUL'BA, V.S.; ABRIKOSOV, I.A.

Universal apparatus for diathermy UDL-350. Vopr. meirokhir. 16 no.1:53-55 Jan-Feb 52.
(CIAM 21:4)

1. Engineer for Bul'ba and Candidate Medical Sciences for Abrikosov.
2. Of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute for Medical Instruments and Equipment (Director--I.P. Smirnov).

BUL'BA-POPKOV, V.S.; DIMENSHTSEYH, L.Ye.; GOLUBEVA, I.V.

Set of instruments for bipolar coagulation. Vop.neirokhir. 20 no.4:
45-47 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy khirur-
gicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR.

(ELECTROCOAGULATION, appar. and instruments
instrument set for bipolar coagulation)

FIN'KO, D.I., kand.med.nauk; BUL'BAKH, A.S. (Sevastopol')

Diagnostic value of the bile color reaction in chronic hepatitis,
cholecystitis and gastroduodenitis. Vrach.delo no.8:825-827 Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

(BILE) (LIVER--DISEASES) (GALL BLADDER--DISEASES)
(DIGESTIVE ORGANS--DISEASES)

Name: BUL'BAKOV, Kuzi'ma Sevast'yanovich

Dissertation: Data on cirrhosis of the liver in
cases of tuberculosis

Degree: Doc Med Sci

Affiliation: Omsk ~~State~~ Med Inst *Order of Lenin*

Defense Date, Place: 5 Mar 56, Council of the 1st Moscow
~~Order of Lenin~~ Inst imeni Sechenov

Certification Date: 26 May 56

Source: BMVO 4/57

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology. Pathological Anatomy.

S

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 69698.

Author : Dul'bakov, K.S.

Inst : Omsk Medical Institute.

Title : Certain Morphologic Parallels in the Pathology
of the Brain and the Liver in Tuberculosis.

Orig Pub: Tr. Omskogo med. in-ta, 1957, No 22, 45-58.

Abstract: In 220 patients dying from primary hematogenous fibrocavernous tuberculosis and caseous pneumonia, morphologic studies of the liver and different regions of the brain were made. In these organs foci of specific inflammation appeared in a small number of cases, while non-specific changes were found in all cases. The brain disclosed changes of the nerve cells, glia, and vessels, and the liver showed

Card : 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology. Pathological Anatomy.

S

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 69698.

changes of cells of the parenchyma and of the vascular and connective tissue stroma. The extent of the changes and their distribution and localization varied depending on the form and duration of the general disease. Disseminated sclerotic changes in the liver were usually seen in primary tuberculosis with specific disease of the meninges of the brain. -- G.I. Vavilin.

Card : 2/2

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Immunity.

U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8787

Author : Bul'bakov, K.S.

Inst : Omsk Medical Institute

Title : The Problem of the Connective Tissue Cellular Reaction
in the Growth Zone of Carcinoma

Orig Pub : Tr. Omskogo med. in-ta, 1957, No 23, 175-183

Abstract : In the histological examination of 240 persons with pre-malignant transformations of tissues and various carcinomas a lively proliferation of mesenchymal elements was found in the initial stage of growth and a weakening of the tissue reaction in the process of the further development of the tumor. Apparently, the cancer arises against the background of a weakened mesenchymal reaction. The latter tissue accomplishes a barrier function in tumor

Card 1/2

- 32 -

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Immunity

U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8787

growth. The author ascribes special importance to the
fibroblastic reaction. -- K.P. Markuze

Card 2/2

BUL'BAKOV, K.S., prof.

Dynamics of mesenchymal cellular reaction in the development
of a transplanted ascite Ehrlich's carcinoma in white mice.
Trudy OMI no.54:179-188 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (rav.- zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. I.S. Novitskiy) Omskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

S/182/63/000/002/007/007
A004/A126

AUTHOR: Bul'bina, L. F.

TITLE: Die-stamping on multipurpose automatic horizontal bending presses

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovoye proizvodstvo, no. 2, 1963, 44 - 46

TEXT: The author presents examples for die-stamping a number of parts on multipurpose automatic horizontal bending presses. He shows the succession in manufacturing components from 0.2 mm gauge strip, technology of producing parts with trimmed contours on the A-910 automatic, the manufacture of components of intricate shape. An example is given of a component which was formerly manufactured from two halves and produced in four operations, while it is now made in one operation on the A-912 automatic, which increased the productivity by a factor of 11. Further examples show the technological succession of producing parts of closed contour and parts made of wire up to 3 mm in diameter. There are 5 figures.

Card 1/1

KLEMENT'YEV, K.V.; BUL'BO, V.I.

Experiments in the use of a tensiometer for measuring the hydraulic pressure in the oil pipes of hydraulic equipment. Trakt. i sel'-khoz mash. 33 no.8:34-36 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Gomel'skogo zavoda sel'-skokhozyaystvennykh mashin.

LUCACI, M., ing.; POP, N., ing.; TUFA, Ion; STANICA, Maria, ing.; BADEA, Gheorghe, ing.; BULBOACA, Eugenia, ing.

Improving the quality of products, an essential objective of the economic activity. Probleme econ 18 no.4:162-164 Ap '65.

1. Director, "Bucuresti" Factory of Plastic Masses, Bucharest (for Lucaci). 2. Head of Technical Service, "Bucuresti" Factory of Plastic Masses, Bucharest (for Pop). 3. Director, Enterprise for Cotton Industry, Bucharest (for Tufa). 4. Head of Service of the Technical Quality Control, Enterprise for Cotton Industry, Bucharest (for Stanica). 5. Director, "Tinara Garda" I.I.S., Bucharest (for Badea). 6. Head of Service of the Technical Quality Control, "Tinara Garda" I.I.S., Bucharest (for Bulboaca).

BULEOACA, IOSIF.

Dispozitive si masini pentru exploatare forestiera. (Bucuresti) Editura Tehnica, 1955. 546 p. (Tools and machines for the exploitation of forests. illus., bibl.)

So. East European Accessions List

Vol. 5, No. 8

August, 1956

BULBOACA, I.

For the most extensive mechanization of work in lumber factories; merchanization of work in sawing shops and in lumber yards. p. 123.
(INDUSTRIA LEMNULUI. vol. 6, no. 4, Apr. 1957, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957
Uncl.

BULPOACA, I.

Presses for sawdust briquetting. p. 431.

INDUSTRIA LEMNULUI. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din
Romania si Ministerul Industrii Lemnului) Bucuresti, Rumania.
Vol. 7, no. 11, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC VOL. 8, no. 6, June 1959.
Uncl.

BULBOACA, I.

For the most complete utilization of softwood waste. p. 451.

INDUSTRIA LEMNULUI. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Technicienilor din
Rominia si Ministerul Industriei Lemnului) Bucuresti, Rumania.
Vol. 7, no. 12, Dec. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959.
UNCL

REKAWAGI, I.

Wooden sleepers for railroads. p.20.

RODUN: LEMNURI. (Asociatia Stiintifica a In. Ingarilor si Tehnicienilor
din Romania si Ministerul Industrii Lemnului)
Bucuresti, Romania
Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of Eastern European Accession Index (EAAI) 10 vol. 1, No. 11
November 1959
Uncl.

BULBOACA, I.

Reduction of production costs of doors and windows. p. 130.

INDUSTRIA LEMNULUI (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Romania si Ministerul Industriei Lemnului) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 8, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

BULBOACA, I.

Circles of the Scientific Association of Engineers and Technicians helping production; marginal notes on the report session of the section for silviculture and wood industry in the Focau regional branch of the aforesaid association. p. 399.

INDUSTRIA LEMNULUI. (Oasociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor se Tehnicienilor din Romania si Ministerul Industriei Lemnului) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 8, No. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9 No. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

BULBOACA, I.

Nonogram for a rapid computation of steam boilers. p. 400.

INDUSTRIA LEMNULUI. (Oasociatia Stiinifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Romania si Mintsterul Industriei Lemnului) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 8, No. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9 No. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

BULECACA, I.

Installations for signalizing the choking of the driers with veneer rolls. p. 431.

INDUSTRIA LEMULUI. (Oasociatia Stiinifica a Inginerilor se Tehnicienilor
din Romania se Mintsterul Industriei Lemnului) Bucuresti, Romania.
Vol. 8, No. 11, Nov. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

BOHANNAN, L., sup.

Inventions and Innovations. Int. Journal. 12.10.1971-72. 14. 103.

BULEGACA, I., ing.

On the utilization of thin Trans-saw blades. Int Journal 14 no.9:
329-332 B '63.

BULBOACA, I., ing.

Chronicle. Ind lemmlul 15 no.5:189-190 My '64.

BULBOAGA, I., ing.

Patents and inventions. Ind lemnului 15 no.6/7:257-259 Je-Jl '64.

BULBOREA, I., candidat in stiinte economice

"Science and technology during the period of society transition from capitalism to communism" by V.Roman. Reviewed by I. Bulborea. Probleme econ 16 no.8:141-145 Ag'63

NADZHMITDINOV, N.A.; VASIL'YEVA, G.P.; GORODETSKAYA, A.S.; BUL'BRUN, Yu. M.

Organization and work of the tuberculosis sanatoria serving several
collection farms in the Andizhan Province of the Uzbek S.S.R. Probl.
tub. 36 no.8:6-7 '58.
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Andizhanskogo oblastnogo protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera
(glavnyy vrach N. A. Nadzhmitdinov).
(ANDIZHAN PROVINCE--TUBERCULOSIS--HOSPITALS AND SANATORIALS)

BULBUC, ANA

GOLTESCU, Maria; TESDORESCU, Tatiana; STANCIU, Zenovia; BULBUC, Ana

Changes in clinical forms of infectious diseases caused by antibiotics and chemotherapeutics: various aspects. I. Probl. ter., Bucur. 6:41-50 1957.

(ANTIBIOTICS, their use

meningitis, streptoc. infect. & typhoid fever, causing anemia, cardiovasc. disord., enteritis, psychoses & other side-eff.)

(MENINGITIS, therapy

antibiotics & chemother., causing anemia, cardiovasc. disord. & neurol. & other compl.)

(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, therapy

antibiotics, causing meningitis, otitis, cerebral abscess & other side-eff.)

(TYPHOID FEVER, therapy

antibiotics, causing anemia, cardiovasc. & neurol. disord. & psychoses.)

Bulbuc, A.
GOLĂESCU, M.; TEODORESCU, T.; STANCIU, Z.; BULBUC, A.

Changes in the clinical forms of infectious diseases caused by antibiotics.
II. Various aspects; whooping-cough; diphtheria; fungus diseases. Probl.
ter., Bucur. no.7:19-28 1957.

(WHOOPING*COUGH, therapy
antibiotics, results)

(DIPHTHERIA, therapy
antibiotics, results)

(MONILIASIS, case reports
Candida albicans infect. in child treated with antibiotics)

BULBUC, ANA (A.)

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol VI,
No 5, Sep-Oct 1961, pp 413-419.

Data: "The Sensitivity to Penicillin of Pyogenic Group A Streptococci."

Authors:

BALDOVIN-AGAPI, Coralia, -Dr.-

MIHAICU, Florica, -Dr.-

BORSAI, Lea, -Dr.-

BULBUC, Ana, -Dr.-

HOLAN, T., conf.; FARGASANU, M.; PETRISOR, Gh., dr.; EULEUC, E.

Renal scintiscanning. Med. intern. (Bucur) 17 no.2:157-164
F'65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Sectia de medicina nucleara, Cluj
(conducator: conf. T. Holan).

BULBUC, T.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.7 Vol.12/4 Pediatrics April 58

1070. ISONIAZID TREATMENT OF WHOOPING COUGH - Tratamentul tusei convulsive cu hidrazidă - Bulbuc T. Sect. de Boli Intern., Spit. Unif.-Bistrița, Cluj - VIATA MED. (București) 1957, 4/4 (79-81)
Fourteen children between 1 and 4 yr. of age were treated with a dose of 5-10 mg./kg. daily. Cure after 7-10 days. The tablets, which do not have a disagreeable taste, were readily accepted by the children. The mode of action is not clear; it is supposed that the drug has an antibacterial and broncholytic action.
Pecurariu - Orasul Stalin (L, 7)

Bul Buca, I.

PAUNESCU-PODEANU, A.; BULBUCA, I.

Acute renal insufficiency: practical rules, media and criteria
in its therapy. Rev.St.med., med.int., Bucur. 6 no.4:69-80
Oct-Dec 54.

1. I.M.F. Timisoara
(KIDNEYS, diseases
insuff., acute, ther.)

BULBUKA, I.[Bulbuca, I.]; GAVRILESKU, S.[Gavrilescu, S.]; DEYTSH, G.
[Deits, G.]; DIAKONESKU, N.[Diaconescu, N.]; LOZANU, K.
[Lozany, K.], red.; AFILIPOAYYEV, Ye.[Afilipoaiei, E.],
tekhn. red.

[Methods for studying the hydro-electrolytic balance] Metody
issledovaniia gidro-elektroliticheskogo ravnovesiia.
Bucharest, Med.izd-vo, 1962. 175 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(BODY FLUIDS)

BULBUCA, I.; CHIOVACHI, Veronica; DRAGAN, P.; PORSEHE, T.

A new treatment in uratic lithiasis of the kidney. Rumanian med.
rev. no.8:67-71 '62.

(KIDNEY CALCULI)

DANICICO, I., prof. dr.; BULBUCA, I., conf. dr.

Reflections on the International Congress of Oncology in Moscow.
Studii cerc biochimie 6 no.1:149-160 '63.

1. Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Timisoara.

X

DEVLIKAMOV, V.V.; SUKHANOV, G.N.; BUL'CHUK, D.D.

Increasing oil recovery by means of electroosmosis. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; nef't' i gaz no.8:63-67 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Ufimskiy nef'tyanoy institut.
(Electroosmosis)

DEVLIKAMOV, V.V.; SUKHANOV, G.N.; BUL'CHUK, D.D.

Calculation of oil recovery in flooding according to reservoir
thicknesses. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.8:53-57
'60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Oil field flooding)

BUL'CHUK, D.D.; DEVLIKAMOV, V.V.

Super-saturated oil phenomena. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz
8 no.4:37-39 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

PUL'CHIK, P. YA.

461. Bakteriats'nyye udobreniya i ikh primeneniya. Ufa, bashkir. kn. izd., 1964
28s 20 sm. 2,000 eks. 20 lc.--(54-55188) p 631.847 2

80: Knizhnaya, Ietopis, Vol. 1, 1955

CA
Bulesu, Gyula

10

Triazine derivatives with a diuretic effect. I. Otto Clauser and Gyula Bulesu (Richter Gyógyszert. és Vegyészeti Gyar. S.A., Budapest, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 57, 68-73 (1951). A search was made for triazine derivs. with a strong diuretic effect and without harmful secondary effects. When an alkyl group is substituted at the 6-position, the physiol. effect of the product is weaker. Substitutions in the amino groups gave more favorable results. 2,4-Diamino-6-triazine (formoguanamine) (I) was

the basic structure with the generalized formula: $C(NR^1)_2N(CNR^2R^3)N(CR^4)_2N$.

When R^1 and R^2 are Me groups and R^3 , R^4 , and R^5 H atoms, the product has weaker physiol. effects than original I. When R^3 and R^4 are replaced by an alkyl chain with 5 C atoms closed in a heterocyclic ring, such as piperidine, the diuretic effect is less. When both R^3 and R^4 are Et groups, the diuretic effect reaches that of I. The strongest diuretic effect is observed when R^3 is Ph or a halogenated Ph group and R^4 - R^5 are H atoms. The use of biguanide derivs. as starting materials was the most suitable method for the prepn. of these compds. Biguanides were prepd. by the Slotta and Tschesche method (cf. C.I. 23, 4680). In place of 100% HCO_2H , 85.6% HCO_2H was satisfactory for the condensation of biguanides, resulting in yields mostly above 70%. The new 2-substituted-4-amino-6-triazine with yield and diuretic effect (detd. by the Lipschitz method (cf. L., et al., C.I. 38, 1614), resp.,

are: anilino HCl salt, m. 228-40°, 73%, 2000; toluidino, m. 165-8°, 67%, 800; p-toluidino, HCl salt, m. 264-5°, 70%, 1500; 2,4,6-trimethylamino, HCl salt, m. 192-4°, 93%, 1250; p-chloroanilino, HCl salt, m. 277-8°, 66.8%, 5000; p-bromoanilino, HCl salt, m. 282-4°, 85%, 3320; p-dimethylaminotoluidino, m. 225-6°, 76%, 400; N-methyl-anilino, m. 185-6°, 80%, 500; p-chloroanilino-4-dimethylamino, HCl salt, m. 191-2°, 60.2%, 1150; (2,4,6-tribromoanilino), m. 232-3°, 80.2%, 580; dimethylamino, m. 180-40°, 68%, 25; diethylamino, m. 161-5°, 80.8%, 288; p-methoxyanilino, m. 242-3°, 70.4%, 280; p-thioxyanilino, m. 209-10°, 81%, 300; α -naphthylamino, m. 246-7°, 63%, 150; 2-diphenylamino, m. 206°, 55%, nil. The following substituted 6-triazines are also reported: 4-amino-2-anilino-6-methyl, 170-7°, 60%, nil; 4-amino-2-anilino-6-ethyl, 150-7°, 55%, nil; 2-dimethylamino-4-methylamino, m. 193-4°, 76%, 50. In the condensation of derivs. of (2-aminopyridyl)-, (2-benzylaminopyridyl)-, and (2-aminothiazolyl)biguanide under similar conditions, the ring closure was unsuccessful.

István Finály

22. (Haloarylamino)-4-amino-1,3,5-triazine derivatives

BULCSU, Gyula,; MIDUS, Laszlo,; REITMANN, Ferenc,; SZUCS, Sandor,;
ZEMPLEN, Bela.

Investigations on tuberculostatic effects of certain new hydrazide-derivatives. Kiserletes orvostud 7 no.4:413-417 July 55.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Tudománygyógyászati Klinikája és
Kobanyai Gyógyszerárugyar.

(HYDRAZINE, derivatives,
tuberculostatic)

(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS,
isoniazid deriv.)

BULCSU, Gyula; SZABO, Istvan, dr.

Antituberculous effects of some new chemicals. Tuberk. kérdesei
9 no.3:107-108 June 56.

1. Országos Korányi Tbc. Intézet (igaz.: Dessauer, Pal, dr.)
tud. vezető: Sebok. Lorand, dr.) Diagnosztikai Laboratoriuma
(vezető: Szabo, Istvan, dr.) és a Chinoin Gyógyszer és Vegyszeti
Gyár (főmérnök: Mezey, Barnabas) technikai laboratoriuma (vezető:
Foldy, Zoltan, dr.) közl.

(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS, eff. of drugs on
antituberculous drugs, bioassay of new prep. (Hun))

Bulczynska, L.

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Lacquers. Paints. Lacquer and
Paint Coverings.

H-30

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 59382

Author : Tancwski, M., Bulczynska, L.

Inst : -

Title : Peroxide Quantities of Oxygenated Linseed Oils.

Orig Pub : Przem. chem., 1957, 13, No 5, 290-291

Abstract : It was established that during the polymerization of
linseed oil by oxygenation, the optimum temperature,
during which the greatest quantity of peroxides were
formed, equals 60°. The optimum temperature for the
most rapid decomposition of peroxides fluctuates with-
in 80-100°. Linseed oil, oxygenated under low tempera-
tures (60°), possessed low amounts of peroxide after
heating to 200° equal to the peroxide amounts of lin-
seed oil oxygenated at higher temperatures.

Card 1/2

BULCZYŃSKA, L.

Distr: 4E2c(j)

15
Esterification of epoxy resins. L. Bulczyńska (Inst. Paints & Lacquers, Gliwice, Poland). Próchniki-Gum-Lakier 4, No. 5, 140-3(1959).—Properties of Epikote epoxy resins 828, 834, 1001, 1004, 1007, and 1009 are listed. The most suitable for esterification appears to be Mark 1004, which can be esterified at 240-70° by castor oil, linseed, bean, tall, and coconut-oil fatty acids. Epoxy esters may be applied together with tung and linseed oils, alkyds, amine and phenol-HCHO resins as lacquer vehicle. St. Mollński

S/081/62/000/012/051/063
B158/B101

AUTHOR: Bulczyńska, Ludwika

TITLE: Hardening of epoxy resins with polyamines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 603, abstract
12P205 (Tworzywa wielkocząsteczkowe, v. 6, no. 4, 1961,
99-103)

TEXT: The chemism of the hardening of epoxy resins with aliphatic poly-
amines is discussed. To avoid the presence of free amines in the resin,
their adducts are used. The latter are obtained by adding an epoxy resin
(Epikote 1001) to a solution of $(CH_2NH_2)_2$ in a mixture of iso- C_4H_9OH and
toluene, mixing for 2-3 hours, driving off excess amine in a vacuum at
 $150^{\circ}C$, producing an adduct of m. p. $93-100^{\circ}C$. The adduct may be
prepared during the hardening process. For example, 1 mole of epoxy
resin in C_4H_9OH and toluene is added with mixing to 2 moles of
 $(CH_2NH_2)_2$ and then mixed for 3 hours. A procedure is described for the
production of epoxy varnishes, hardened with amines, and their fields of
Card 1/2

Hardening of epoxy resins with ...

S/081/62/000/012/051/063
B158/B101

application are indicated. Data are given on the mechanical properties and stability to the action of aggressive media of epoxy-amine coats.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SOLOGUB, V.S. [Solohub, V.S.]; BULDAKOV, A.M.

Film reinforcement on roll machines. Khim. prom. no.4:39-41
O-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

BAZARON, U.B.; DERYAGIN, B.V.; BULDADAYEV, A.V.

Shearing elasticity of the boundary layers of liquids. Dokl.
AN SSSR 160 no.4:799-802 F '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Buryatskiy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Institut fizicheskoy khimii
AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Deryagin).

BULDAKOV, A.S.

Honorable title. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 8 no.1:27 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Klyukvenskoy distantssi signalizatsii i svyazi Vostochno-Sibirskoy dorogi.

BULDAKOV, A.S.; RUSSKIKH, Yu.A.

According to the project of the volunteer design bureau.
Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 8 no.2:22-23 F '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Klyukvenskoy distantzii signalizatsii i svyazi Vostochno-Sibirskoy dorogi (for Buldakov). 2. Starshiy inzhener Klyukvenskoy distantzii signalizatsii i Vostochno-Sibirskoy dorogi, (for Russkikh).

L 63601-65 EWT(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(v) PC-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5016968

UR/0280/65/000/003/0050/0059

AUTHOR: Buldakov, A. V. (Leningrad)

27
B

TITLE: Selection of the parameters of digital control machines

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 3, 1965, 50-59

TOPIC TAGS: digital control device, digital computer, control parameter, mass servicing theory

ABSTRACT: On the basis of the theory of mass servicing, a method is proposed for the selection of parameters determining the productivity of digital computers operating under answer-to-question conditions. The specification of the properties of a single-channel device for mass servicing is followed by the derivation of analytical expressions for the servicing device, the calculation of the initial integrating conditions, the determination of the end-of-solution expectation time distribution and of the parameters of the recurrent requests, and the description of the parameters of the digital computers. The new expressions are more convenient for practical applications than those found in the literature. Orig. art. has: 46 formulas and 2 figures.

Card 1/2

L 63601-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016968

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, IE

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BULDAKOV, F.I., kapitan 2-go ranga

Calculating distance and direction by TVA-57 tables. Mor. sbor. 47 no.9:
56-60 S '64. (MIRA 18:7)

BULDAKOV, F.I., kapitan 1-go ranga

How to increase the accuracy of measurements of distance
and direction on a chart. Mer. sb.r 49 no.11:59-63 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

L 07398-67

ACC NR: AP6018901

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/66/000/002/0057/0059

AUTHOR: Buldakov, F. I. (Captain)

ORG: none

TITLE: Ways of increasing the accuracy of ship navigation 9

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 2, 1966, 57-59

TOPIC TAGS: ship, ship navigation, mean square error

ABSTRACT: When navigating in the open sea the position of a ship is frequently determined by several persons simultaneously or almost simultaneously. In this case the observations (calculable positions), which are preliminarily reduced to one instant of time, are averaged which increases the accuracy of navigation. In this article the author derives formulas for 2, 3, and 10 averaged positions with corrections for change in latitude and longitude, and states that a virtue of the proposed formulas is that, in averaging the observations by means of these formulas one need know only the mean square errors of each observer and there is no need to determine the weight of the observations. The formulas are also applicable for averaging observed or calculable positions of ships when sailing in formation. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13,17,12/ SUBM DATE: none

BULDAKOV, I.

BULDAKOV, I.

Competititon of roller founders. Sov.profsoiuzy 3 no.8:46-47
Ag'55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta profsoyuza Dnepropetrovskogo chuguno-
val'tsedelatel'nogo zavoda
(Socialist competititon)

BULDAKOV, I.I.

Accuracy of measuring the density of hydraulic mixtures
with radiodensitometers and the methodology of taring and
controlling the operation of the instruments. Nauch.sob.
IGD 14:150-154 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Hydraulic conveying) (Densitometers)

BULDAKOV, I.I., inzh.

Density distribution in a transversal section of the flow
of a hydraulic mixture. Nauch. soob. IGD 18:187-191 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

BULDAKOV, I.V.

Origin of banded quartz-huebnerite veins of the "Kazakhstan"
deposit in central Kazakhstan. Mir. i geokh. no. 1:75-106
164. (MIRA 18:9)

STREL'TSOVA, V.N., BULDAKOV, L.A.

Data on the toxicology of radioactive ruthenium introduced through
the gastrointestinal system. Med.rad 3 no.5:37-50 S-0 '58

(MIRA 11:12)

(ISOTOPES, toxicity,
radiatoruthenium, in animals (Rus))

BULDAKOV, L.A. (Moskva)

Role of the adrenals in manifestations of radiation toxic
factors. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 4 no. 6:49-53 N-D '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (ADRENAL GLANDS)

BULDAKOV, L.A.; IL'IN, D.I. [deceased]; MOSKALEV, Yu.I.

Distribution of strontium-89 and strontium-90 in the organs and
eggs of hens. Biofizika 4 no. 6:738-742 '59. (MIRA 14:4)
(STRONTIUM--ISOTOPES) (POULTRY) (EGGS)

BULDAKOV, L.A.; MOSKALEV, Yu.I.; SEMENOV, D.I.

Distribution of cerium and ruthenium in the organs of the rat
following their administration by inhalation. Med.rad. 5 no.6:
42-47 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(CERIUM IN THE BODY) (RUTHENIUM IN THE BODY)

BULDAKOV, L.A.; MOSKALEV, Yu.I.

Migration of Sr^{90} in the biological chain: plant-sheep-fetus.
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 50 no.10:111-113 0 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy ohlenom AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskim.
(STRONTIUM—ISOTOPES)

27.1220

28237
S/581/61/000/000/008/020
D299/D304

AUTHOR: Buldakov, L.A.

TITLE: The biological effects of certain long-life radio-isotopes with their prolonged enteral administration to sheep

SOURCE: Lebedinskiy, A.V. and Moskalev, Yu.I., eds, Biologicheskoye deystviye radiatsii i voprosy raspredeleniya radioaktivnykh izotopov; sbornik rabot. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 80-87

TEXT: Due to the scarcity of published data on the prolonged effects of radio-isotopes on the development of tumors and the complete absence of data on the effects of isotopes on farm animals, the author undertook the present study. The study covered the effects of prolonged enteral administration of strontium-90, cesium-137, cerium-144 and mixtures of them in the fodder on changes in the cellular composition of the blood in sheep and the first-generation lambs born of them. Cesium was administered daily for 105 days;

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The biological effects...

²⁵²³⁷
S/581/61/000/000/008/020
D299/D304

cerium, strontium and the mixtures were administered for 18 months. The results of the tests are extensively tabulated. It was found that the changes in the blood depended on the features of the sheep's lymphopoiesis and the dose of radiation in the intestine or the skeleton. The rapid development of lymphopenia in sheep with irradiation of the intestine at 0.15-16.3 p.e.r. (physical equivalent of a roentgen) an hour was due to the fact that a large part of the lymph tissue was irradiated. Here the drop in the lymphocyte count varied directly with the radiation dose in the intestine. This was accompanied by a drop in the young forms of neutrophiles, directly proportional to the time that the sheep had been exposed to radiation. However, short but more intensive irradiation of the skeleton led to an increase in young neutrophiles by the 2nd-5th month of the experiment. This was obviously due to the rhythm of irradiation: prolonged irradiation at 0.23-0.3 p.e.r./day led to a decrease, and short irradiation (2 months) at 0.63 p.e.r./day to an increase in the number of young neutrophiles in the blood. From this the author concludes that protracted enteral administration of cesium

Card 2/3

28237

The biological effects...

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D299/D304

at 4 μ c/day has no perceptible effect on the blood. Ten-month treatment with strontium at 3.91 μ c/day led to marked leukopenia, a drop in the lymphocyte and young neutrophile counts, a passing increase in the color index and the development of lymphocytosis in the offspring. Daily administration of cerium at 1.85 μ c/day led to an increase in the color index and to the development of lymphocytosis. The offspring's blood was not affected in this case. Daily administration of a mixture of the isotopes at 2.8 and 100 μ c/day led to hyperchromic anemia, leukopenia and lymphopenia. The offspring developed very pronounced lymphocytosis. This development of lymphocytosis in the offspring is probably due to the fact that intensive irradiation of the ewe's bone marrow alters the young's system of lymphatic hemopoiesis; the formation of lymph cells is, as it were, intensified. There are 3 tables and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

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27.122

28236
S/581/61/000/000/007/020
D299/D304

AUTHOR: Buldakov, L.A.

TITLE: The behavior of long-life radio-isotopes in sheep with protracted per os entry of the radio-isotopes

SOURCE: Lebedinskiy, A.V. and Moskalev, Yu.I., eds. Biologicheskoye deystviye radiatsii i voprosy raspredeleniye radioaktivnykh izotopov; sbornik rabot. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 70-79

TEXT: The author could find no published data on the pattern of the accumulation of excretion of radio-isotopes in farm animals with protracted entry of the isotopes per os. The present article describes the results of experiments with protracted per os administration of cerium-144, cesium-137 and strontium-90 to sheep. The experiments were divided into 3 groups. In group I cerium-144 was administered per os at 1.85 μ c a day for 300 days. In group II cesium-137 was administered at 4 μ c a day for 30 days, followed by

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X

The behavior of long-life...

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D299/D304

2 μ c a day for a further 75 days. In group III strontium-90 was administered at 2.28-4 μ c a day for 300 days. At various intervals the sheep were killed off and the amount of isotope in their viscera determined. Formulae covering the accumulation/excretion balance are given for each of the three groups. Ce¹⁴⁴ deposition in all the sheep's major organs by resorption of the isotope from the intestine did not exceed 0.034%. More than 60% of the resorbed isotope was fixed in the bone tissue and about 25% in the liver. The multiple of Ce accumulation in the skeleton by the 18th, 105th and 300th day was 0.0027, 0.00267 and 0.0551. The effective period of half-excretion from the skeleton apparently coincides with the physical period of cerium-144's half life. Ce¹⁴⁴ accumulated more slowly in the liver than in the skeleton; by the 300th day it did not exceed 0.698% of the daily dose, i.e., an accumulation multiple of 0.00698. For cesium-137 some 17.44% of the amount administered was deposited in the viscera and 13.2% was retained in the muscles. Secretion from the muscle tissue followed the exponential law: the effective period of half-secretion ranged from 9.25 days (75% of

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D299/D304

The behavior of long-life...

the activity) to 37.7 days (25%). The multiple of cesium accumulation in the muscles by the 3rd, 8th, 18th and 30th day was 0.39, 0.72, 1.58 and 2.16. When balance was achieved on the 75th day the multiple was equal to 2.5-3. Deposition of strontium-90 in the skeleton and muscles was 26 and 1.99% with intravenous, and 24 and 0.94% with per os administration. In sheep aged 1, 3 and 5 years the daily deposition in the skeleton was 5.6, 2.98 and 1.61%. Resorption of strontium-90 from the intestine in 3-year-old sheep was approximately 10%. Excretion of strontium from the skeleton after single per os administration was accomplished with an effective period of 23.5 days (21% of the activity) and 40 days (79%). The multiple of strontium accumulation in 1-year and 3-year sheep was 4.5 and 2.66 by the 300th day. The multiple of strontium accumulation in the muscles from the 4th to the 300th day did not exceed 0.02. There are 4 tables and 17 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: C.L. Comar, R.S. Russel, R.H. Wasserman, Science, 126, 3272, 485 (1957); R.C. Likins, A.S. Posner,

Card 3/4

The behavior of long-life...

²⁵²³⁶
S/581/61/000/000/007/020
D299/D304

M.L. Kunde, D.L. Craven, Arch. Biochem. Biophys., 83, 472 (1959);
H.M. Squire, L.I. Middleton, B.F. Sansom, C.R. Coid, UNESCO, NS/RJC
143, 1958; D.E. Jones, J. Biol. Chem., 189, 2, 509 (1955).

✓

Card 4/4

MOSKALEV, Yu.I.; BULDAKOV, L.A.; STREL'TSOVA, V.N.

Relation between the biological effect of plutonium and the rhythm
of its introduction into the organism. Radiobiologiya 1 no.2:250-
256 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(PLUTONIUM--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

BULDAKOV, L.A.; BUROV, N.I.

Comparative behavior of strontium and calcium in the organism of
the cow. Radiobiologiya 1 no.3:418-423 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(STRONTIUM IN THE BODY) (CALCIUM IN THE BODY)
(COWS)

S/205/61/001/004/004/032
D298/D303

AUTHORS: Buldakov, L. A., and Moskaev, Yu. I.

TITLE: Distribution of plutonium-239 in the skeleton and liver of rats and the kinetics of its excretion in relation to the dose and rhythm of the isotope's administration

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 4, 1961, 487-492

TEXT: Due to the absence of suitable published data, the authors studied the distribution of plutonium in the bones and liver of rats after single administration of various quantities of the isotope. The tests were run on rats, injected intra-abdominally with 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0 and 4.0 μC in a single or fractional dose. In the case of fractional doses, the plutonium was administered: daily for 50 or 100 days; once a week for 9 weeks; or once a fortnight for 18 weeks. At various stages after its introduction, the plutonium content in the hip-bone and liver was determined. The results were expressed in percentages of the

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Distribution of...

S/205/61/001/004/004/032
D298/D303

amount of plutonium administered to the whole body. The plutonium excretion constants (λ) from the skeleton and the liver were found by the method of least squares. The results showed that the distribution, relative retention and rate of excretion of the plutonium from the skeleton and liver did not depend on the amount of radioactivity introduced. Within two months of single injection, the main amounts of the isotope were found in the skeleton (up to 58%) and the liver (up to 5.2%). After both single and prolonged administration, plutonium excretion from the skeleton is subject to the exponential law. When administered in a single dose, the biological period of half-excretion is equal to ≈ 530 , and in a fractional dose to 410 days, while the excretion constants were 0.0013 and 0.0017 respectively. With prolonged administration, plutonium deposition in the bone tissue gradually decreases. After a single dose of plutonium, excretion from the liver is subject to the exponential law, and after fractional administration - to the power function. With single administration the period of half-excretion from the liver is equal to 195 days. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 3 non-Soviet-Bloc references. The references to the English-language publications read as follows:

Card 2/3

✓

Distribution of...

S/205/61/001/004/004/032
D298/D303

J. Carrit, R. Frixell, J. Kleinschmidt, R. Kleinschmidt, W. Langham,
A. Pietro, R. Schaffer, B. Schnap, J. Biol. Chem., 171, 273, 1947;
D. M. Copp, J. G. Axelrod, J. Hamilton, Amer. J. Roentgenol., 58, N 1,
10, 1947; K. G. Scott, D. J. Axelrod, H. Fisher, J. Crowley, J. Hamilton,
J. Biol. Chem., 176, 283, 1948.

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1961

Card 3/3

✓

32745

S/205/61/001/006/005/022
D268/D305

27.2400

2209

AUTHORS: Buldakov, L.A., Lebedinskiy, A.V., and Petrova, A.S.

TITLE: On the role of toxic factors in the pathogenesis of radiation sickness

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 6, 1961, 851 - 855

TEXT: In 6 dogs, weight 10 ± 0.76 kg, the thoracic duct was exposed in the neck under narcosis and a glass or chlorovinyl canule inserted to drain off all lymph entering the duct. Immediately after the operation the area was irradiated with X-rays at a dose of 1,200 r using an -3 apparatus (RUM-3 mass X-ray unit 3) with a dose rate of 66 r/min. After irradiation 20 ml. of an isotonic sodium chloride solution was given intravenously to increase the lymph drainage, which was continued for 1 - 2 days. Peripheral blood composition was studied for 60 days before and at different times after irradiation. At the time of the experiment the general condition of 5 of the dogs was good and their appetites satisfactory. Rectal temperature was $38.5 - 39.5^{\circ}\text{C}$. On the seventh day body

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On the role of toxic factors in ...

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D268/D305

weight fell on an average from 10 to 8.5 kg, beginning to recover from the 12th day. The peripheral blood picture changed very little. For the first twenty-four hours by the sixth hour after irradiation mild neutrophilic leukocytosis developed from 8.21 to 20.5 thousand/mm³ blood, while in the leukocytic fraction the number of neutrophils increased with 12.8 - 13.1 thousand mature and 5.17 thousand young forms per mm³. From the third day after irradiation the total number of leukocytes in the blood was nearly back to the initial number. During the 3rd - 7th day there was a very slow recovery in the quantity of eosinophils and lymphocytes, the original number being attained from the 25th day. In the early period after irradiation eosinophils were reduced by 0 - 0.4 % and lymphocytes by 2.6 %. Changes in the white blood cell picture, therefore, observed in the irradiated dogs after the insertion of the fistula, differ considerably from those characteristic for radiation sickness, the typical leukopenia being absent. There was scarcely any change in the red blood cells, the erythrocyte content being 5 - 6 million/mm³. By the 6th hour in most of the dogs erythrocytes increased from 5.6 to 6.6 million without any increase in hemoglobin.

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S/205/61/001/006/005/022

On the role of toxic factors in ...

D268/D305

From the 7th - 15th day of the experiment in 3 of the dogs reticulocytes had increased 1.4 - 4.4 %, gradually returning to normal. The increase began at the time when blood was noted in the feces. The experiments showed that when a large quantity of lymph was removed from the organism, there were no signs of severe radiation sickness in dogs at and 24 hours after irradiation, though exposure to a dose of 1,200 r in normal conditions causes it, usually with subsequent death. In these experiments only 1 dog died. Hemorrhage was observed in the intestine only which was not directly irradiated. The fact that hemorrhage can be prevented by removal of tissue fluid and lymph from the irradiated organ is an indication that toxic products produced in the organ play a major role in the origin of hemorrhage. There are 1 table and 25 references: 23 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: F.P. Ellinger, D.B. Poswit and S. Glasser, Amer. J. Rentgenol., 6, 102, 1949; L.O. Jacobson, E. Marks and E. Lorenz, Radiology, 52, 3, 371, 1949. X

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1961

Card 3/3

BULDAKOV, L.A. (Sverdlovsk)

Some problems in the absorption and methods of distribution of
radioactive isotopes in the body. Pat.fiziol.i,eksp.terap. 5
no.1:62-63 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(RADIOISOTOPES)

BULDAKOV, L.A.; MOSKALEV, Yu.I.; STREL'TSOVA, V.N.

Data on the biological activity of plutonium-239. Biul.
eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.11:57-61 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR A.V.
Lebedinskim.

(PLUTONIUM—ISOTOPES)

44072

S/742/62/000/000/014/021
I015/I215

271220

AUTHORS: Moskalev, Yu.I., Buldakov, L.A., Strel'tsova, V.N.

TITLE: The effect of plutonium-239 on the rat

SOURCE: Plutoni-239; raspredeleniye, biologicheskoye
deystviye, uskoreniye vyvedeniya. Ed. by A.V.
Lebedinskiy and Yu.I. Moskalev. Moscow, Medgiz,
1962, 86-91

TEXT: The biological effect of alpha-rays of plutonium has been
insufficiently studied. Experiments were carried out on 269 albino
rats weighing 162 ± 3.3 - 201 ± 7.5 g. A single dose of 1.25, 2.5,
5.0, 10.0, 20.0, 40.0 and 80.0 $\mu\text{Ci/kg}$ b.w. of plutonium citrate (pH =
6.0) was administered i.p. The blood cells and the hemoglobine as
well as weight changes and the survival were investigated in all the
animals. The survival-dose relationship was inversely dependent : X

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S/742/62/000/000/014/021
I015/I215

The effect of plutonium-239...

LD₅₀/30, LD₅₀/80, LD₅₀/120 and LD₅₀/360 corresponded to 59, 31, 24.5 and 11.0 $\mu\text{Cu/kg}$ b.w. Plutonium-239 showed threshold characteristics as far as survival is concerned and the maximal non-effective dose was 2.5-5.0 $\mu\text{Cu/kg}$ b.w. The body weight decreased readily only at doses larger than 40.0 $\mu\text{Cu/kg}$ b.w. Leucopenia developed following all the doses of Pu but its extent was directly dependent upon the magnitude of the dose. Doses of 2.5 - 80.0 $\mu\text{Cu/kg}$ b.w. brought about an irreversible decrease in number of leucocytes. The RBC count following doses of 2.5 - 5.0 $\mu\text{Cu/kg}$ b.w. increased at the beginning and subsequently returned to the initial values. Larger doses brought about a steady decrease in the RBC count 14 - 30 days after the injection. The hemoglobine changes corresponded to the alterations in RBC count. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

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BULDAKOV, L.A.; MOSKALEV, Yu.I.

Distribution of plutonium-239 in the skeleton and liver of rats and the kinetics of its excretion in relation to the dose and periodicity of isotope introduction. Radiobiologiya 1 no.4:487-492 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

L 34914-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5006101

S/0000/64/000/000/0023/0028

AUTHOR: Moskalev, Yu. I. (Professor); Semenov, D.I.; Buldakov, L.A. 13
241

TITLE: Distribution of yttrium-91, zirconium-95, and niobium-95 in rats after inhalation

SOURCE: Raspredeleniye, biologicheskoye deystviye, uskoreniye vyvedeniya radioaktivnykh izotopov (Distribution, biological effect, acceleration of the excretion of radioactive isotopes); sbornik rabot. Moscow, Izd-vo Meditsina, 1964, 23-28

TOPIC TAGS: yttrium-91, zirconium-95, niobium-95, radioisotope, inhalation, lung, intestine, skin, muscle, liver, blood, half-life

ABSTRACT: From 15 minutes to 6 hours after inhalation, most of the activity is found in the head (about 63.25%), gastrointestinal tract (about 64.35%), skin (29.67%), and lungs (about 11.77%). The lungs retained about 13% of the inhaled Y^{91} , Zr^{95} , and Nb^{95} . 15-17% of the yttrium, zirconium, and niobium was eliminated from the lungs with a biological half-life of 8.7-10.2 days, 47-55% of yttrium and zirconium with a biological half-life of 8.7-10.2 days, 47-55% of yttrium and zirconium with a biological half-life of 2.1 and 1.95 days, respectively, and 30-36% of the two isotopes with a biological half-life of 0.19 and 0.15 days. A compari-

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L 34914-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5006101

son of the distribution of the radioisotopes in relation to the route of entry showed that after inhalation the portion of yttrium resorbed from the lungs was distributed the same way as when it was injected intravenously. Soon after inhalation, more zirconium was found in the skeleton and less in the liver than after intravenous injection. The amount of niobium deposited in the skeleton, kidneys, and muscles was greater after inhalation than after intravenous injection, but less was deposited in the liver and blood. These differences in distribution were obliterated by the 16th day of the experiment. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 34917-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5006110

S/0000/64/000/000/0098/0105

AUTHOR: Buldakov, L. A.; Yerokhin, R. A.

11
B+1

TITLE: Strontium-90 content in rats after chronic oral administration of the isotope

SOURCE: Raspredeleniye, biologicheskoye deystviye, uskoreniye vyvedeniya radioaktivnykh izotopov (Distribution, biological effect, acceleration of the excretion of radioactive isotopes); sbornik rabot. Moscow, Izd-vo Meditsina, 1964, 98-105

TOPIC TAGS: strontium-90, radioisotope, bone, gastrointestinal tract, muscle, liver, kidney, radioactivity

ABSTRACT: After chronic oral administration of Sr^{90} to rats, most of the activity was found in bones. The specific activity of the soft tissues was 50-100 times greater than that of the bones. A relative balance between the daily excretion and deposition of the isotope developed in the skeleton between the 16th and 20th weeks of the experiment. At this time the accumulation multiplicity factor for strontium in the skeleton was 9.68-9.78 in mature and old rats and 13.3 in young rats. At later periods there was no significant increase in the accumulation multiplicity factor in the old rats, but it was 17.45 ± 3.51 in the young animals by the 52nd

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L 34917-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5606110

week. The removal of Sr^{90} from bone was not related to the daily dose of the emitter or duration of the exposure. After 600 days of oral administration of strontium per os, 35.5% of the activity deposited in the skeleton was removed with an effective period of 5.6 days and 64.5% with $T_{\text{eff}} = 599$ days. After termination of the experiment, which ran for a year, 41.8% of the strontium was excreted from the skeleton with $T_{\text{eff}} = 25.6$ days and 58.2% with $T_{\text{eff}} = 533$ days. The empirical values of the maximum accumulation multiplicity factor for Sr^{90} in the rat skeleton were 7-8 times smaller than the theoretical values. Orig. art. has 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 34922-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5006116

S/0000/64/000/000/0136/0141

AUTHOR: Buldakov, L. A.; Burov, N. I.

TITLE: Accumulation of strontium in the skeleton of calves

SOURCE: Raspredeleniye, biologicheskoye deystviye, uskoreniye vyvedeniya radioaktivnykh izotopov (Distribution, biological effect, acceleration of the excretion of radioactive isotopes); sbornik rabot. Moscow, Izd-vo Meditsina, 1964, 136-141

TOPIC TAGS: strontium-90, yttrium-90, radioisotope, bone, calcium, pregnancy, radioactivity

ABSTRACT: The distribution of Sr^{90} in the skeleton of calves from birth to 9 months of age varied from bone to bone. The difference between the maximum and minimum concentrations of strontium in the different bones ranged from 3.5 to 10. The differences did not exceed 3 in 1 1/2 year old calves. The amount of strontium retained in the skeleton of the fetus during the last 120 days of pregnancy was not related to the quantity of the isotope entering the stomach of the cow. It ranged from 0.52 to 2.25, averaging 1.41. In growing calves the amount of strontium deposited in the skeleton decreased with age from 67.5% during the first month of life to 12.85% after 18 months. Between 9 and 18 months of age, 3.64% of the

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